

## List 1

$c_0$	Isentropic speed of sound, 343m/s
$c_n$	Phase speed of the $n$ th duct mode, defined as $\frac{ic_0}{\sqrt{(n\pi/k_0h)^2 - 1}}$ in where $i$ is unit imaginary number
$c_{nc}$	Phase speed of the $n$ th duct mode in the cavity
$f$	Frequency in Hz
$[f_1, f_2]$	Frequency range in which the transmission loss is everywhere equal to or higher than a criterion value $TL_{cr}$
$h$	Duct height
$h_c$	Cavity depth
$H$	Heavside $H(x - x') = 0$ when $x < x'$ ; $H(x - x') = 1$ when $x > x'$ function
$I_j$	Modal coefficient of incident wave
$j$	Vibration mode where $j=1,2,3,\dots$
$k_n$	Modal wavenumber, defined as $\omega/c_n$
$k_{nc}$	Modal wavenumber of the medium in the cavity
$k_0$	Real wavenumber, defined as $k_0 = \omega/c_0$
$l$	Vibration mode where $l=1,2,3,\dots$
$L$	Length of membrane
$L_v$	Cavity length
$m$	Membrane-to-air mass ratio or the ratio of the structural mass to the fluid mass
$p_i$	Incident wave

$p_r$	Reflected wave, <b>Equation 6</b>
$p_{+rad}$	Radiation pressure acting on the upper surface of the membrane, <b>Equation 1</b>
$p_{-rad}$	Radiation pressure acting on the lower surface of the membrane facing the cavity, <b>Equation 2</b>
$p_{-ref}$	Reflection of the radiated waves into the cavity by the two vertical walls of the cavity, <b>Equation 3</b>
$p_t$	Transmitted wave, <b>Equation 7</b>
$T$	Dimensionless axial tensile force, $T = \frac{T}{h \cdot \rho_o \cdot (c_o)^2}$
TL	Transmission loss
TL <sub>cr</sub>	Criterion value of transmission loss
$T_{opt}$	Optimal tensile force for maximum $f_2/f_1$
$V$	Vibration velocity of the membrane
$V_j$	Vibration amplitude of the $j$ th <i>in-vacuo</i> mode
$x, y$	Cartesian coordinates
$x', y'$	Cartesian coordinate for the sound source
$x_c, y_c$	Cartesian coordinates in the region of cavity where the relevant duct acoustics scale is $h_c$ , <b>Equation 2 &amp; 3</b>
$x'_c, y'_c$	Cartesian coordinate for the sound source in the region of cavity where the relevant duct acoustics scale is $h_c$ , <b>Equation 2 &amp; 3</b>
$Z_{ji}$	Modal impedance, $i$ th modal coefficient of fluid loading caused by a prescribed $j$ th vibration of unit amplitude, <b>Equation 4</b>

## Greek symbols

$\delta_{0n}$	Kronecker delta: $\delta_{0n} = 0$ for $n \neq 0$ , and $\delta_{0n} = 1$ when $n = 0$ .
$\rho_0$	Fluid density, for air it's $1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$
$\xi$	Local dimensionless variable defined as $\xi = x/L + 1/2$

$\xi'$ Dimensionless source coordinate defined as  $\xi' = x'/L + 1/2$  $\psi_n$ Duct acoustics mode defined as  $\psi_n(y) = \sqrt{2 - \delta_{0n}} \cos(n\pi y)$ , Eq. (12) $\omega$ Angular frequency  $\omega = 2\pi f$  $L_j$ Linear structural operator for the  $j$ th mode which is defined as

$$mi\omega + \frac{T}{i\omega} \left( \frac{j\pi}{L} \right)^2, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Symbols with asterisks are dimensional quantities that are normalized to become dimensionless quantities by the equation following **Equation 3**.